(b) Apart from citing a few individual cases of alleged bondage, the news-item, *inter-alia* mentions a survey put together by Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan which, among other things, states that the number of bonded labour in the State is much more than is effically asknowledged. Also, due to gap of time between identification and formulation of rehabilitation schemes, the benefits of the scheme could not go to the released bonded labour. The survey also alleges negligence on the part of State officials.

Apart from urging the State Governments to implement effectively the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Central Government, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour, contribute 50 per cent of the envisaged assistance of Rs. 6,250/- per bonded labour for rehabilitation. The State Governments have also been requested to integrate this scheme with other anti-poverty programmes. In pursuance of Point No. 6 of the New 20-point programme, a scheme for involvement of voluntary agencies in the tasks of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers has been introduced from 30th October, 1987.

1082. [*Transferred to the 29th November*, 1988]

Purchase of discoloured Paddy in Northern region

1083. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to purchase all the paddy discolouredin the recent floods in the northern regions as a relief measures to the affected people; and

(b) if so, what follow up action has been taken to purchase the discoloured paddystating the quantity with value of the paddy purchased, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b) With a view to help the farmers and mitigate damage to paddy crop by the recent heavy rains and floods in Punjab and Haryana, the Government agencies were allowed to procure paddy stocks up to 20 per cent moisture content without any price cut in these two States till 31st October, 1988 as against 18 per cent allowed last year. In the severely affected Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Firozepur, Jallandhur, Ludhiana, Kapurthala, Ropar and Hoshiarpur of Punjab and Karnal, Kurukshtra, Sirsa and Hissar of Haryana paddy stocks were allowed to be procured up to 22 per cent moisture content with price cuts till 31st October 1988. All the paddy offered for purchase to FCI and other state agencies falling within the relaxed specification has been procured. Till 15th November, 1988 a quantity of 91,250 tonnes of paddy has been purchased by the public agencies in Northern region.

Further to induce the private trader/Millers to procure maximum stocks of affected paddy, certain relaxations in respect of brokens, damaged and discoloured grains in the specifications prescribed for levy rice have also been allowed in the States of Punjab and Haryana which will remain operative till the end of November, 1988.

Condition for the Allottees to be the members of Resident Welfare agency

1084. SHRI N. RAJANGAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is obligatory for the allottees of D.D.A. flats to become members of the Residents Welfare Agency (registered with D.D.A.) of the area/colony for maintenance of the joint portions;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the D.D.A. against the defaulters; and

(c) what is the procedure for taking action against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.